

went to Samoa, he also had his first duty to protect life and property and to maintain order. It is evident that the bloodshed has arisen out of this united effort of the American and British commanders to protect the law-abiding and peaceful elements against the disorderly and rebellious subjects of Mataafa. This is evidenced by Mataafa's action in hemming in the town where the American and British officials lived, also in the attacks on the Consulate, and in the general lawlessness which has prevailed since Mataafa began his reign. In short, according to the views of those best acquainted with the subject, the British and American case will rest on the paramount necessity of preserving peace and order.

THE GERMAN VIEW.

The German view, it can be said on eminent authority, is not likely to raise a direct issue on the position thus taken by the British and American officials. On the contrary, there is said to be a growing disposition on the part of Germany to hold Herr Rose accountable for the difficulties into which he has led his Government. For a time he was sustained with the natural desire to protect him in the proper discharge of his duties, but the German authorities have not believed that he would carry the matter to an open rupture and result in bloodshed. On that account there is good reason to believe that the German Government will not sustain Herr Rose, and that official information in that direction has already been conveyed.

SHARP DIPLOMATIC EXCHANGES.

The diplomatic exchanges leading up to this crisis have been very sharp within the last few days. Early last week the Berlin Government received direct information from Samoa that Admiral Kautz had arrived there, and had summoned a meeting of all the officials for March 11. The German authorities felt sure this meeting would result in serious trouble. The Berlin Foreign Office therefore instructed the German Ambassador here, Dr. von Holleben, to present a note embodying Germany's views. It argued that a naval commander had no right to act except in executing the will of the three consuls acting unanimously and not through a majority. But aside from this argument the German note intimated plainly that Germany would hold the other governments responsible if serious trouble resulted from the action of the naval authorities in Samoa. The strained conditions caused by this note were somewhat allayed by the answer of the State Department, which was friendly and reassuring, although it made plain that the American naval commander would act in an emergency, even though the consuls were not unanimous in requesting action. It is just such an emergency that has now arisen in Samoa.

There is no apprehension here that an actual clash will occur with the German civil or naval forces in Samoa. This is due mainly to the official understanding that positive orders have been given to the commander of the German warship Falke to refrain from any active move.

ENGLAND'S MODERATE TONE.

RELIEF THAT GERMAN CONSULS ACTION WILL NOT BE SUSTAINED.

London, March 30.—The morning papers comment on the serious news from Samoa, the presumption being that the cruiser Tauranga was stopped at the Fiji Islands by the Admiralty, because required for service at Samoa.

"The Standard" says: "The rebellious chiefs must be coerced and punished, and something more than a nominal penalty will be required for the blood of British and American sailors. The German authorities at Apia have incurred a heavy responsibility. We cannot believe that Berlin will uphold their action, as it is not worth Germany's while to quarrel with England and America over Samoa."

"The Daily Chronicle" says: "There is only one alternative. Germany must remove her Consul (Herr Rose) or go out of the protectorate."

"The Morning Post," commenting upon the "mystery surrounding the affair" and the "impossibility of reconciling the events in Samoa with diplomatic assurances lately given by Berlin and Washington," says: "Admiral Kautz and his conductors were not competent to dismiss the provisional government. The single bright spot in this dark business is that the Americans and British fought splendidly together."

A PLEA FOR MODERATION.

Berlin, March 30.—The "Neueste Nachrichten," which disapproves the attitude of the Jingo papers in accusing the Government of a lack of vigor regarding Samoan affairs, says:

"Germany's position in Europe is not so secure that any strength should be wasted in an attempt to treat transoceanic problems in accordance with the dictates of a lively political fancy."

NEGOTIATIONS GOING ON.

London, March 29.—The Foreign Office authorities state that the discussions going on between Great Britain, the United States and Germany with regard to Samoa, are proceeding in a friendly and satisfactory manner.

People are easily frightened when they think that something is the matter with heart or lungs. Off they rush to the physician's office and have themselves examined, no matter how low the fee may be. They do not realize that various forms of heart trouble may be purely symptomatic, and that the organ really breaking down is the stomach. The stomach is usually the last care of man or beast, and when it is weak, the digestion is impaired, when the blood is poor, when a weakness of body is joined to a weakness of mind, when consumption is invited by the condition of the lungs and blood, then there is a real cause. What is it? It is a weak stomach. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures ninety-eight per cent of such cases. It strengthens weak lungs and cures obstinate lingering coughs, bronchitis, the bleeding of the lungs and kindred ailments, which, if neglected or unskillfully treated, lead up to consumption. Don't be imposed upon. See that you get what you ask for.

"My wife had hemorrhage of the lungs," writes W. A. Sanders, Esq., of Herts, Mass., Co. W. Va. "she had to hemorrhage, and the people all around here said she would never be well again. But she began to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and soon began to gain strength and flesh. After taking ten bottles she was entirely well. If any one doubts the merits of this medicine they may enclose self-addressed envelope with stamp, and I will answer."

Send Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 21 one-cent stamps, to cover cost of mailing only, and he will send you a free copy of his 108-page illustrated Compendium of Medical Advice, the best medical work published. Cloth-bound 31 stamps.

he done to vitalize the will stop that cough and the weak

Dr. Pierce's

Golden Medical

Discovery cures

ninety-eight per

cent of such

cases. It

strengthens

weak lungs

and cures

obstinate

lingering

coughs, the

bleeding of

the lungs

and kindred

ailments, which,

if neglected

or unskill-

fully treated,

lead up to

consumption.

Don't be

imposed upon.

See that you

get what you

ask for.

"My wife had

hemorrhage of

the lungs,"

writes W. A.

Sanders, Esq.,

CLOSING ON MALOLOS.

Continued from first page.

taining the volunteers in service there. No demand for muster-out will hold good until the formal ratification of the Peace Treaty occurs, and when this will be done is not known. The French Ambassador, who is acting for Spain, has no information on the subject, and does not know when the treaty will be received here.

There was some discussion in official circles regarding the proclamation which the Philippine Commission may issue. This action, it is said, is entirely discretionary with the Commission. It may issue its proclamation after General Otis reaches Malolos, or it may delay it until the time seems more opportune. If, as is expected in some quarters, the Filipinos abandon Malolos as a capital and go further north, the proclamation may be withheld. The proclamation is intended to declare the purposes of this Government in the island of Luzon, and it may seem desirable to establish fully the authority of the United States over the island before any such step is taken.

MORE CASUALTIES REPORTED.

Washington, March 29.—General Otis has sent the following list of additional casualties to Adjutant-General Corbin:

KILLED.—Private J. J. RILEY, 23rd Infantry, killed by enemy fire, March 29, 1899.

WOUNDED.—Private CHRISTOPHER F. HENRY, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private JOHN C. O'CONNOR, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

Private LOUIS J. ROSS, 23rd Infantry, severely wounded, March 29, 1899.

EAGAN AGAIN A WITNESS.

PUT THROUGH A RIGID CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MAJOR LEE.

HE ADMITS THAT HE PUT THE TWENTY-FOUR-HOUR CLAUSE IN THE CONTRACT—HOW HE CURSED THE SOLDIERS.

Washington, March 29.—The Army Beef Court of Inquiry had ex-Commissioner-General Eagan before it today on recall, and also heard the testimony of Rear-Admiral Stewart and Paymaster Colby, of the Navy, and Major Black and Captain Pomeroy, volunteer officers, who were engaged in the commissary service at Ponce during General Miles's Porto Rican campaign.

General Eagan said that Armour & Co. had put in a bid to supply beef to be preserved by a process of their own, but he had not considered it. He also modified a former statement to the effect that the twenty-four-hour clause in the beef contract had crept in as a clerical error, saying that in the multitude of matters which he had forgotten its insertion. There was an apparent error on the part of Major Lee, representing General Miles, to show that Senator Hanna had sought to influence the contracts, but General Eagan asserted that he did not know the Senator, and no explanation was made of the introduction of his name. General Eagan made frequent references to the numerous demands on his time in the war as an explanation of not remembering details.

Major Black and Captain Pomeroy gave the details concerning the condition of the beef brought to Porto Rico on the steamer Manitoba. Captain Pomeroy said that of 21,000 pounds received at Ponce, 6,000 pounds had been consumed. They also detailed the objections made by the men to the canned roast beef. "I called upon General Eagan," Major Black said, "to confer with him concerning the conduct of affairs at Ponce. He asked me why the refrigerator beef was not issued at Ponce, and I replied that it was because the issue commissaries did not want it, as they were getting native beef. Thereupon General Eagan became very much excited and exclaimed: 'I consider it the best beef in the United States, and I consider it the best beef in the world.'"

Admiral Stewart and Paymaster Colby testified to the use of canned roast beef in the Navy. They said it had generally been found satisfactory. General Eagan's testimony closed. With this General Eagan's testimony closed, and the court adjourned for the day, with the understanding that some witnesses in General Miles's behalf would be heard to-morrow.

GENERAL EAGAN'S TESTIMONY.

General Eagan was recalled to testify on points which have developed since he gave his first testimony. He said that he had had conversations with the representatives of Swift & Co. before letting the beef contracts, but as he had also talked with others on the same subject he could not recall the details of his remarks. He remembered that Mr. Swift had taken exception to some of the terms of the first draft of the contract as being very harsh. Explaining his plans in general, General Eagan said it was his first intention to take refrigerator beef, then in case of failure to take beef on the block, and last, for the Government to have its own herd. Everybody, he thought, understood that his preference was for refrigerator beef. Swift & Co., being the lowest bidder for refrigerator beef, naturally received the contract.

Referring to the terms of the contract, General Eagan said that the matter of supplying the Army with beef was considered from the beginning as a serious problem. He had first thought of having ships ply up and down the Cuban shore, and it was with this in view that he decided to ask for beef that would keep seventy-two hours. He had also felt that there would be difficulty in landing at Santiago. His principal reason for inserting the clause stipulating that the beef should be good twenty-four hours after leaving the refrigerator was that he did not wish the troops to know that the contract called for beef that would keep seventy-two hours, for fear that it would not keep so long.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MAJOR LEE.

When cross-examined by Major Lee, General Eagan said he exercised his own discretion in the letting of contracts without suggestion from the Secretary of War. When the lowest bid was ascertained he had been in the habit of making an abstract of the facts and submitting it to the Secretary, just as when he was a commissary in the Army he would furnish such an abstract to his commanding officer. In providing for the soldiers in the tropics he had acted on his experience at Fort Mojave, Arizona. He was convinced from this experience that beef cooked before the animal heat was out of it was positively injurious.

He recalled his conversation with Mr. Gardner, of the firm of Swift & Co., who, he said, had assured him that with proper care refrigerator beef would keep seventy-two hours. He was, however, doubtful of the care the Army would give it if it was known the beef would keep seventy-two hours, hence his agreement to the insertion of the twenty-four-hour clause. "Did you understand it was to keep in good condition seventy-two hours after being taken from the ship refrigerator?" asked Major Lee. "Yes, sir; that was the understanding," General Eagan replied. Here he again